

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine  
Washington, D. C.

March 25, 1937.

B. E. P. Q.--427

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY



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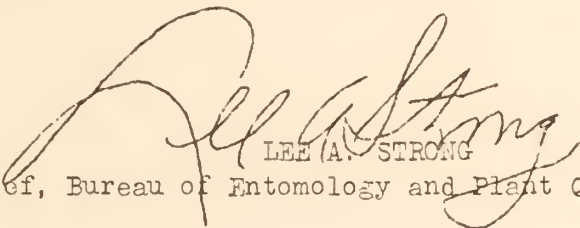
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OF THE  
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY

This summary of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Hungary has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector in charge, Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the joint translations of the American Consulate, Budapest, Hungary, and Mr. Shaw, of the texts of the various Hungarian laws and decrees concerned, and reviewed by the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

  
LEE A. STRONG  
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine



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# PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

## OF THE

## KINGDOM OF HUNGARY

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS  
OF THE  
KINGDOM OF HUNGARY

BASIC LEGISLATION

International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881.

Law XII of 1894.

Law XLVI of 1895.

Law XIX of 1924, on Customs Procedure.

Law-article XLIV of 1925, to prevent the introduction and distribution of potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, and other diseases that endanger potato production.

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

LIVING PLANTS, SCIONS, CUTTINGS, AND FRESH PARTS, as well as their containers, originating in America and Australia, if found on arrival to be infested with San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.). (Decree No. 92,000/1926, article 7.) (See p.6.)

POTATOES INFECTED with wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.), powdery scab (Spongospora subterranea (Walls) Lang); or infested with Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say), potato tuber worm (Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.), and potato flea beetle (Epitrix cucumeris Harr.). (Decree No. 40000, of July 2, 1926, article 2, as amended by Decree No. 69000 of Sept. 4, 1929.) (See pp. 8 and 9.)

The certification requirements constitute a practical embargo against potatoes from the United States, except against those from California and Nevada. (See p. 10.)

Importation Restricted

GRAPEVINES AND PARTS THEREOF, grapevine compost, used props and supports, living phylloxera and eggs. Importation and transit subject to permission of Hungarian Minister of Agriculture (Decree No. 92000/1926, articles 1 and 2). (See p. 4.)



TABLE AND WINE GRAPES, AND GRAPE MARC must be free from grape leaves and grapevine stems and be carefully packed in a manner to permit easy inspection (Decree 92000, article 3 (a)).(See p. 5.)

WINE GRAPES may enter into traffic only when crushed and packed in tight barrels; wine skins may be shipped in tight barrels or cases only. (Decree 92000, article 3 (b)).(See p.5.)

FRESH FRUITS AND REFUSE (Wastes) thereof: Subject to inspection. Importation prohibited if any indication of San Jose scale found on fruits or packing. (Decree No. 92000/1926, article 7.)(See p.6.)

SHRUBS AND OTHER LIVING PLANTS must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration of origin and a phylloxera certificate. (Decree 92000, article 6.)(See p.5.)

POTATOES: Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health; certification required especially against wart disease, powdery scab, potato tuber worm, phytophthora rot, bacterial ring disease, bacterial and fungous rots, Colorado potato beetle, and potato flea beetle. Tolerance of rots and bacterial ring disease allowed. Certification is also required that no Colorado potato beetle occurs within a radius of 20 km from the place where grown. (Decree 40000, July 2, 1926, article 2.) (See p.8.)

The certification requirement constitutes a practical embargo against potatoes from the United States, except against those from California and Nevada. Consequently, the numerous regulations for the control of potato importation have been omitted as not concerning the United States.(See p.10.)

BROOMCORN: Subject to inspection at the Hungarian frontier with certification there as to freedom from European corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.). (Decree No. 53141, of July 9, 1930.) (See p.11.)

BARLEY: Certificate of origin and health from competent authority of country of origin. Will be inspected on arrival especially for Fusarium roseum Link. (Decree No. 45013, of Ap. 4, 1930.) (See p.11.)

ONIONS: Subject to inspection on arrival for onion smut (Urocystis cepulae Frost). (Decree No. 43732, of Oct. 14, 1931.)(See p.11.)

ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEEDS: Subject to examination for weed seeds, including dodder, and to the coloring of the seeds. (Decree No. 77300, of Oct. 3, 1930, and Decree No. 11000, of Jan. 25, 1933.) (See pp. 12 to 14.)

#### Importation not Restricted

CUT FLOWERS, SEEDS (except those subject to special quarantines), bulbs, fruits of the south, fresh vegetables, and raw plant products. (Decree No. 92000, article 9.)(See p.7.)

### Definitions

In the text of this summary the following words shall be understood, respectively, to mean:

Certificate. - The required combined phytosanitary certificate and certificate of origin issued by competent authority in the country of origin.

Infection. - Infection by plant diseases or infestation with insect pests.

Inspector. - A technical plant quarantine inspector of the Royal Hungarian Plant Protection Service.

Minister. - Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

Station. - Royal Hungarian Research Institute for Plant Protection.

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF PHYLLOXERA

Decree No. 92000/1926 of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance on the administration of Law XIX of 1924, on Customs Procedure. (Budapesti Közlöny No. 141, June 25, 1926.)

#### Import Permit Required for Grapevines and Cuttings.

Article 1. The importation into and transit through Hungary of grapevines and grapevine cuttings is allowed only with the permission of the Minister and under a transport certificate issued by him.

Art. 2. On the basis of the International Phylloxera Convention of Berne, November 3, 1881, the following articles may be imported into or transported through Hungary only with the permission and under the supervision of the Minister and through the prescribed customs offices:

- (a) Grapevine stocks;
- (b) Grapevine cuttings (dry and fresh, entire or in pieces), and grape leaves;
- (c) Grapevine compost;
- (d) Used props and supports;
- (e) Living Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae and their eggs;
- (f) Shipments of any kind in which there are grapevine leaves or stems.



#### Conditions under which Grapes May Be Imported

Art. 3. Table grapes, wine grapes, and grape marc may be imported into or transported through Hungary through any authorized customs office under the following conditions:

- (a) Table grapes may be forwarded only in carefully packed boxes, baskets, cases, or barrels that, nevertheless, are easy to inspect. These containers may be of any size, but must not contain grapevine leaves or stems.
- (b) Wine grapes may be forwarded and enter into traffic only when crushed and packed in tightly closed barrels holding at least 5 hectoliters (1 hl. equals 26.42 gallons), the barrels being entirely freed from earth and pieces of grapevines. Wine grapes may not be imported into or shipped through Hungary if packed in any other way.
- (c) Wine skins may be shipped only in well closed barrels or cases.

Art. 4. Grape seeds and wine may be imported into or shipped through Hungary through any authorized customs office without any special formality.

#### Importation of Synthetic Wine Prohibited

Art. 5. The importation of artificial (synthetic) wine, and materials for its manufacture is prohibited by Law IX of 1924. If the customs entertains doubt, the Ministry of Agriculture must be immediately requested to send an expert.

Hand baggage containing grapes, wine grapes, or seeds, but not grapevines, cuttings, or leaves, may be admitted into or allowed to pass through the country unhindered.

#### Conditions Governing Importation of Nursery Stock

Art. 6. Shrubs and other living plants which originate in nurseries, gardens, hotbeds, and greenhouses, either in large quantities or as hand baggage, may be shipped into or through Hungary only on compliance with the following conditions and only through designated customs offices:

- (a) The articles mentioned must be carefully packed in such a manner as to make the necessary inspection possible.

- (b) The shipment must be accompanied by a shipper's declaration which indicates:
1. That the contents of the shipment are wholly from his establishment;
  2. The final destination and name and address of consignee;
  3. Whether or not the plants in the shipment have soil on their roots; and
  4. Bears the authenticated signature of the shipper.

#### Phylloxera Certificate Required

- (c) There must also be attached to the shipment a certificate issued by a competent authority of the country of origin affirming that the shipment originated in a locality or in ground in which there are no grapevines, and that no grapevines exist within a radius of 20 meters or are separated by a barrier which prevents the penetration of phylloxera to the roots of the grapevines. Finally, if phylloxera-infested grapevines had been present in the ground, that the vines had been completely eradicated and the phylloxera destroyed by repeated applications of poison and supervision for three years.
- (d) If the shipper proves that he is registered as a nurseryman whose establishment is free from phylloxera in the country of origin of the plants, and if this can be verified by the Hungarian Customs, the customs office in charge may levy the duty without requiring further evidence. (This paragraph was added by Decree No. 111504/1928.)

Should the freedom of the shipment from plant pests be in doubt, or if it be subject to special orders, such a shipment is to be examined for the presence of phylloxera by an expert sent by the Minister in response to a request by telegraph.

#### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SAN JOSE SCALE

##### Entry of Infested Plants and Plant Products Prohibited

Art. 7. The importation into or transit through Hungary is prohibited of living plants, scions, cuttings, and fresh parts of all kinds of plants, including fresh deciduous fruits and wastes thereof, and of barrels, cases, and other articles which have served as packing for such plants and parts thereof, which originate in America and Australia,

if inspection at the customs port of entry discloses the presence of San Jose scale on the products themselves or on the articles used as packing. Entry is restricted to specially designated customs offices.

#### Potatoes from America and Australia

Art. 8. Potatoes, potato peelings, and other potato wastes, also sacks, cases, leaves, and other articles which have served as packing or to store such potatoes and potato wastes that originate in America and Australia are to be handled as above (Art. 7). However, the Colorado beetle restrictions constitute a practical embargo against potatoes from the United States, except those from California and Nevada.

Potatoes intended for food, propagation, or industrial purposes, originating in countries other than those above mentioned, may enter only when a representative of the Royal Hungarian Plant Protection Service has found the required phytosanitary certificate in order and, through a special inspection, that the shipment meets all the plant quarantine requirements.

Potatoes may be imported only through customs ports of entry authorized from the standpoint of veterinary control.

#### Cut Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs, and Deciduous Fruits

Art. 9. Cut flowers, seeds, bulbs (even though rooted, if free from soil), deciduous fruit of any kind (except wine grapes), "fruits of the south", kitchen greens, vegetables, and other raw plant products for use as necessities or luxuries, as well as other raw plant material and wastes, may enter through any customs office for importation into or transit through Hungary without any formality, if they comply with the traffic restrictions for protecting agriculture, horticulture, and forestry from the introduction and distribution of injurious pests and plant diseases.

#### Frontier Traffic Unrestricted

Art. 10. The foregoing phytosanitary restrictions do not apply to the limited frontier traffic, unless they are specially ordered there.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

Precautions against Wart, Colorado Potato Beetle,  
and other Injurious Pests and Diseases

Decree No. Z 40000, of July 2, 1926, of the Royal Hungarian

Minister of Agriculture, on the administration of Law-article XLIV, 1925, to prevent the introduction and distribution of potato wart, the Colorado potato beetle, and other diseases which endanger potato production, as amended by Decree No. 69000, of September 4, 1929. (Budapesti Közlöny, No. 170, July 29, 1926.)

Article 1. The object of the law (No. XLIV) is to protect domestic potato production against the introduction from foreign countries of potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, and other injurious diseases and pests.

#### Prohibitive Measures

Art. 2. The importation into Hungary is prohibited of potatoes (tubers of Solanum tuberosum) infected, or suspected of being infected with potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum), Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata), or other diseases that endanger potato production.

In addition to potato wart and Colorado potato beetle, the following diseases and pests are deemed injurious to potato production:

1. Powdery scab (Spongospora (solani) subterranea).
2. Potato tuber worm ((Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella).
3. Phytophthora rot (Phytophthora infestans).
4. Bacterial ring disease (several bacteria may be involved).
5. Rots caused by bacteria and fungi.
6. Potato flea beetle (Epitrix cucumeris) (added by Decree No. 69000/1929 - IX - 2, of Sept. 4, 1929).

#### Pest Tolerance

Art. 2 cont'd. The prohibition against potato wart and the Colorado potato beetle is absolute, not only upon determination, but also upon the mere suspicion of their presence; whereas, the absolute prohibition applies to powdery scab and potato tuber worm only when the presence of those pests is established.

Phytophthora rot, bacterial ring disease, and rots caused by bacteria and fungi, are to be considered injurious infectious diseases warranting prohibition of entry only when more than 5 percent of the tubers are infected with either disease, or an aggregate of more than 10 percent with both diseases, or when more than 10 percent of the tubers are infected with rots caused by bacteria and fungi.



## The Potato Flea Beetle

Decree No. 69000/1929-IX-2, of September 4, 1929, adds the potato flea beetle (Epitrix cucumeris) to the list of injurious insects which endanger potato production.

Article 2 of that decree supplements article 14 of Decree No. Z. 40000 of July 2, 1926, by prescribing that even in cases where potatoes free from infection are imported from countries in which potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, potato tuber worm, or the potato flea beetle occur, such potatoes may be used only for food or industrial purposes. No potatoes may be imported from such countries for propagation, and potatoes imported for other purposes may not be used as seed potatoes.

Article 3 of the same decree prescribes that those who import potatoes for propagation, or who use as seed potatoes those proceeding from countries in which injurious plant pests occur which endanger potato production, are guilty of an offense and are subject to imprisonment for not exceeding 15 days, provided that the offense does not involve more serious punishment.

### LIST OF COUNTRIES

In which Potato Wart, Colorado Beetle, Potato Tuber Worm and Flea Beetle Occur

(Notification of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, No. 104 545/1936, IX.4, Oct. 13, 1936; Budapesti Közlöny No. 238, Oct. 16, 1936; Aml. Pfl. Best. VIII:9, Dec. 1, 1936, p. 205.)

POTATO WART: Germany, Poland, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Austria, France, England, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the Free State of Danzig.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE: United States, France, England (except Scotland, Wales, and Ireland), Belgium, also Germany (Saar Basin and South Rhineland).

POTATO TUBER WORM: Southern Europe, Algeria, Cape Colony (Union of South Africa), California, Australia, Azores, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

POTATO FLEA BEETLE: North America.

## PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Article 4 prescribes that only those shipments of potatoes may enter or be transported through Hungary that are accompanied by an official certificate of origin and health issued by a competent foreign technical institute or official expert of the exporting country, in the following form:

### PRESCRIBED CERTIFICATE

The undersigned expert of the official plant protection service hereby certifies that the potatoes inspected are free, in the percentages therein prescribed, from potato wart, Colorado potato beetle, and other diseases and pests mentioned in article 2, paragraphs 1 to 5, of decree No. 40000 of July 2, 1926, and article 1 of decree No. 69000 of September 4, 1929, and are not even suspected of infection with potato wart or infestation by Colorado potato beetle, and that no case or suspected case of potato wart occurs within a radius of 10 km. of the place of production, and that no Colorado potato beetle occurs within a radius of 20 km. thereof.

Each container is sealed with a lead seal bearing the following inscription: (Inscription on the official seal of the technical institute)

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIPMENT

Locality where potatoes were grown  
Weight of shipment  
Kind of packing and containers  
No. of containers  
Marks on containers  
Car numbers  
Name and address of consignee  
Name and address of shipper  
Place and date

Name of official expert:  
Location of expert:

SEAL.

It will be seen from the above model certificate that it is impracticable to certify potatoes grown in the United States (except possibly those grown in California) for export to Hungary.



#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF ONIONS

Decree No. 43732/1931-IX-2, of October 14, 1931, on the phytosanitary inspection of shipments of onions.

This decree prescribes that, to prevent the introduction of onion diseases into Hungary (special reference is made to onion smut, Urocystis cepulae) a phytosanitary inspection of shipments of onions, onion sets, leek (Allium porrum), and onion seeds is necessary.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF BARLEY

Decree No. 45013/1930, of April 4, 1930, regulating the importation of barley.

This decree prescribes that shipments of barley arriving from abroad may pass through the Hungarian customs frontier, or be directed to an interior customs station for inspection only when each shipment is accompanied by an official certificate of origin and health issued by competent authority of the country of origin.

Any barley shipment not supported by such a certificate must be detained by the frontier customs and the station will be so advised by telegraph. The shipment shall be held in customs custody until an expert from the station inspects it and determines its freedom from Fusarium roseum Link. (Possibly the conidial stage of Gibberelli saubinettii. Raino, A.J., Fusarium rot on oats and the poisoning induced thereby. Rev. Applied Mycology, XIII: 3, March, 1934, p. 157).

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF BROOMCORN

Decree No. 53141/1930, of July 9, 1930, to prevent the introduction of the European corn borer (Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.).

This decree prescribes that, on the basis of paragraph 5 of Tariff Law XIX/1924, broomcorn, classified under tariff item No. 217 and shipped from abroad by rail, ship, or highway traffic, may be passed through the customs only when the shipment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the Royal Hungarian State Entomological Laboratory (Budapest II, Kitaibel Pál u. 1).

Any broomcorn shipment not supported by such a certificate must be detained by the frontier customs office, and the said laboratory shall be so advised by telegraph. The shipment shall be held in customs custody until an expert from the laboratory inspects and certifies the freedom of the shipment from the European corn borer.

The present restriction is not applicable to mail shipments, to limited frontier traffic, nor to transit shipments of broomcorn. However, any transit shipment that ultimately remains in Hungary shall be treated as a direct importation in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEEDS

In Hungary the traffic in seeds is governed by articles 51 and 56 of Law XII of 1894, Law XLVI of 1895, administrative Decree No. 38286 of 1896, and later amendments, of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

According to Law XLVI of 1895, the adulteration and introduction into commerce of agricultural products and articles, namely, grains, and in general, forage crop and grass seeds, are prohibited. Under the term "adulteration of agricultural products and articles" any adulteration or modification of the same, tending to mislead the purchaser concerning origin, composition, or quality of the products or articles, is to be understood.

Decree No. 82000 of 1927, of the Minister of Agriculture, prescribes that, since extra-European, and especially South African alfalfa seed is unfit for sowing in Hungary on account of climatic conditions, and because its distribution might injure the good reputation and quality of Hungarian alfalfa, the introduction into traffic of such seed from those sources, or of mixtures containing such seeds, is prohibited.

For this reason every imported lot of alfalfa seed must be tested by the seed control station before customs entry is made, and any seed found to be of extra-European or South African origin must be colored (Decree No. 77300 of 1930, applies the same provisions to red clover seed).

REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEEDS

(Decree No. 77300/1930-II-4, of Oct. 3, 1930)

Article 1. For the direct commercial introduction of alfalfa and clover seed into commerce for propagation, only sealed sacks may be used, which are provided with a ticket (tag) of the seed testing station, certifying freedom from weed seeds and as to quality, and sealed with an intact lead seal of the station. To weigh out small quantities of seed without injury to the seal, a sampling auger can be used.

Alfalfa and clover seeds do not fall under the prohibitions established by the preceding paragraph if these seeds, whether cleaned or not, are sold by the grower to the seed dealer, or if one seed dealer sells to another seed dealer, or even if one grower sells such seeds to another grower who is not concerned in such sales as a business.

Art. 2. Relates to trade in screenings.

Art. 3. To determine whether or not alfalfa and clover seed imported from foreign countries is mixed with seed of lower germinability than domestic seed, every shipment of alfalfa and clover seed must be tested by the Royal Hungarian Seed Testing Station before customs entry is made. For tests made under the provisions of this decree, a sample of at least 3 kg is required. The consignee is to be invited when the samples are drawn, but his absence will not prevent the drawing of the samples.

If inspection establishes that the alfalfa or clover seed, on account of its condition, is less suitable for propagation than domestic seed, the consignee will be so advised by the seed testing station by the notation that if he desires to accept the shipment, the seed testing station, before releasing it, in confirmation of the finding and for customs control, will color the seed at the risk of the consignee.

If the consignee wishes to take delivery of the shipment, the seed will be colored before release. The coloring will be effected by the station at the expense of the consignee.

Alfalfa and clover seeds intended for transit through Hungary are not affected by the provisions of the first paragraph if shipped under a through international bill of lading to final destination.

Art. 4. The decree of July 23, 1927, No. 82000/1927 F. M. reg-



ulating the entry into traffic of alfalfa seed originating in extra-European countries, especially South Africa, applies also to clover seed of the same origin.

Art. 5. Penalties.

MARKING AND COLORING OF ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED

(Decree No. 11000/1933, VII. 2/F.M. of Jan. 25, 1933, modifying and supplementing Decree No. 77300/1930 F.M., regulating commerce in Alfalfa and Clover Seed)

Article 1. The provisions of paragraph 2, article 3, of Decree No. 77300/1930 F.M., with respect to alfalfa seed, are to be modified and supplemented to the effect that foreign alfalfa seed found by the seed testing station to be less fit than domestic alfalfa seed, must be colored green, instead of red, if it has not already been colored abroad. Furthermore, imported alfalfa seed, placed in the internal duty-free warehouse for cleaning, need not be colored, if it is reexported to a foreign country.

Art. 2. The mark "Foreign alfalfa seed" must be applied to the tag of the lead seal; however, in the event that the shipment is reexported to a foreign country from the duty-free warehouse the mark "Transit - Alfalfa Seed" must be applied. If the destination of the alfalfa seed, meantime, is changed, so also must the sealing be changed in accordance with the foregoing. Foreign alfalfa seed may not be furnished with a seal tag in the national color that serves to declare domestic origin.

Art. 3. From the provisions of this decree, it follows that, in the case of the second paragraph of article 3 of Decree No. 77300/1930, clover seed also must be colored green.